

25 MAR 2002

FORM PTO-1390
(REV. 12-2001)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371**

Mo7019/LeA 33,428

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

10/089134
To be Assigned

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

PCT/EP00/09015

15 September 2000 (15.09.00)

28 September 1999 (28.09.99)

TITLE OF INVENTION

Polymer Blends Containing Modified Polyesters

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US WARTH, Holger; WITTMANN, Dieter and ALBERTS, Heinrich

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☒ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☒ is attached hereto.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☐ Other items or information:

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.53)

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

To be Assigned

10/089134

PCT/EP00/09015

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

Mo7019/LeA 33,428

21. ☒ The following fees are submitted:**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1)-(5)):**

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482)
nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO
and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1040.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to
USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$890.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO
but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$740.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO
but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$710.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO
and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00

ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =**CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY**

\$ 890.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).

\$

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$
Total claims	25 - 20 =	5	x \$18.00	\$ 90.00
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	x \$84.00	\$

\$

\$ 90.00

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$
Total claims	25 - 20 =	5	x \$18.00	\$ 90.00
Independent claims	2 - 3 =	0	x \$84.00	\$

\$

\$

\$ 980.00

TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above
are reduced by 1/2.

\$

+

SUBTOTAL =

\$

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30
months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).

\$

TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =

\$

\$ 980.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be
accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +

\$

\$ 40.00

TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =

\$

\$ 1020.00

**Amount to be
refunded:**

\$

charged:

\$

- a. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- b. ☒ Please charge my Deposit Account No. 13-3848 in the amount of \$ 1020.00 to cover the above fees.
A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3848 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- d. ☐ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. **Credit card
information should not be included on this form.** Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR
1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:



00157

PATENT TRADEMARK OFFICE

SIGNATURE

Aron Preis

NAME

29,426

REGISTRATION NUMBER

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE
UNITED STATES RECEIVING OFFICE**

Date	15 September 2000
International Application No.	PCT/EP00/09015
Attorney Docket No.	Mo7019/LeA 33,428

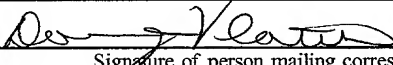
I. Certification under 37 CFR 1.10 (if applicable)

ET671453249US
Express Mail mailing number

JCO5 Rec'd PCT/PTO 25 MAR 2002

25 March 2002
Date of Deposit

I hereby certify that the application/correspondence attached hereto is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.


Signature of person mailing correspondence

Donna J. Veatch
Typed or printed name of person mailing correspondence

II. ☒ New International Application

TITLE	Polymer Blends Containing Modified Polyesters
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Earliest priority date (Day/Month/Year)
28 Sep 1999 (28.09.99)

SCREENING DISCLOSURE, INFORMATION: In order to assist in screening the accompanying international application for purposes of determining whether a license for foreign transmittal should and could be granted and for other purposes, the following information is supplied. (Note: check as many boxes as apply):

- A. ☒ The invention disclosed was **not** made in the United States.
- B. ☒ There is no prior U.S. application relating to this invention.
- C. ☐ The following prior U.S. application(s) contain subject matter which is related to the invention disclosed in the attached international application. (NOTE: priority to these applications may or may not be claimed on form PCT/RO/101 (Request) and this listing does not constitute a claim for priority.)

application no.		filed on	
application no.		filed on	

- D. ☐ The present international application contains additional subject matter not found in the prior U.S. application(s) identified in paragraph C. above. The additional subject matter is found on pages and ☐ **DOES NOT ALTER** ☐ **MIGHT BE CONSIDERED TO ALTER** the general nature of the invention in a manner which would require the U.S. application to have been made available for inspection by the appropriate defense agencies under 35 U.S.C. 181 and 37 CFR 5.1. See 37 CFR 5.15

III. ☐ A Response to an Invitation from the RO/US. The following document(s) is(are) enclosed:

- A. ☐ A Request for An Extension of Time to File a Response
- B. ☐ A Power of Attorney (General or Regular)
- C. ☐ Replacement pages:

pages		of the request (PCT/RO/101)	pages		of the figures
pages		of the description	pages		of the abstract
pages		of the claims			

- D. ☐ Submission of Priority Documents

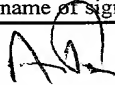
Priority document		Priority document	
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- E. ☐ Fees as specified on attached Fee Calculation sheet form PCT/RO/101 annex

IV. ☐ A Request for Rectification under PCT 91 ☐ A Petition ☐ A Sequence Listing Diskette

V. ☒ Other (please specify): Preliminary Amendment

The person
signing this
form is the:

<input type="checkbox"/> Applicant	Aron Preis
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attorney/Agent (Reg. No.) 29,426	Typed name of signer
<input type="checkbox"/> Common Representative	 Signature

PATENT APPLICATION
Mo7019
LeA 33,428

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN APPLICATION OF)
HOLGER WARTH ET AL) PCT/EP00/09015
SERIAL NO.: TO BE ASSIGNED)
FILED: HEREWITH)
TITLE: POLYMER BLENDS CONTAINING)
MODIFIED POLYESTERS)

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

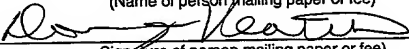
Prior to the examination of the instant patent application kindly amend the enclosed translation thereof as follows.

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Date of Deposit March 25, 2002

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 CFR 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231

Donna J. Veatch

(Name of person mailing paper or fee)


Signature of person mailing paper or fee)

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please cancel Claim 13.

Please amend Claims 9-11 and 14 as follows:

9. (Amended) Polymer blends according to Claim 1 characterised in that they contain polyethylene naphthalate and/or polybutylene naphthalate as the polyalkylene naphthalate.

10. (Amended) Polymer blends according to Claim 1 characterised in that the grafting backbone of the graft polymer B is selected from among at least one rubber from the group of diene rubbers, EP(D)M rubbers, acrylate, polyurethane, silicone, chloroprene and ethylene/vinyl acetate rubbers.

11. (Amended) Polymer blends according to Claim 1 characterised in that they contain at least one additive from the group of flame retardants, stabilisers, pigments, mould release agents, flow auxiliaries and/or antistatic agents.

14. (Amended) Mouldings, in particular casing components, cladding sheets and components for the automotive sector, characterised in that they are produced using polymer blends according to Claim 1.

Please add the following new claims 15-26.

--15. A thermoplastic molding composition comprising at

- (i) at least one member selected from the group consisting of poly(ester)carbonate and graft polymer and
- (ii) polyalkylene naphthalate, and optionally
- (iii) at least one member selected from the group consisting of vinyl(co)polymer and polyalkylene terephthalate,

said composition characterized in the absence of polytetrafluoroethylene therefrom.

16. The molding composition of Claim 15 wherein polyalkylene naphthalene is present in an amount of 0.2 to 99 parts by weight, the sum of the parts by weight of (i), (ii) and (iii) being 100.

17. The molding composition of Claim 15 wherein polyalkylene naphthalene is present in an amount of 0.4 to 85 parts by weight, the sum of the parts by weight of (i), (ii) and (iii) being 100.

18. The molding composition of Claim 15 wherein polyalkylene naphthalene is present in an amount of 0.6 to 75 parts by weight, the sum of the parts by weight of (i), (ii) and (iii) being 100.

19. The molding composition of Claim 15 wherein (i) is polycarbonate and (iii) is polyalkylene terephthalate.

20. The molding composition of Claim 15 wherein (i) is polycarbonate and graft polymer and (iii) is polyalkylene terephthalate.

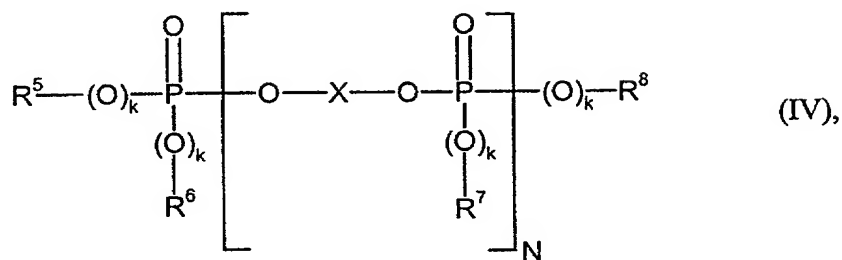
21. The molding composition of Claim 15 wherein (i) is graft polymer.

22. The molding composition of Claim 15 wherein polyalkylene terephthalate is at least one member selected from the group consisting of polyethylene terephthalate and polybutylene terephthalate.

23. The molding composition of Claim 15 wherein graft polymer includes a grafting backbone is at least one rubber selected from the group consisting of diene, EP(D)M, acrylate, polyurethane, silicone, chloroprene and ethylene/vinyl acetate.

24. The molding composition of Claim 15 further containing at least one additive selected from the group consisting of flame retardants, stabilizers, pigments, mold release agents, flow auxiliaries and anti static agents.

25. The molding composition of Claim 15 further containing a flame retardant conforming to



in which

R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 independently one of the others denote a member selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_8 alkyl, C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{30} aryl and C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl,

X means a mono- or polycyclic aromatic residue having 6 to 30 carbon atoms.

k independently one of the other denote 0 or 1 and

N is 0 to 30.

26. A molded article comprising the composition of Claim 15.--

REMARKS

The present amendment seeks to place the application in better conformance with U.S. practice.

Entry of the amendment is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

By



Aron Preis
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 29,426

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s/rmc/ap0059

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 13 has been cancelled.

Claims 9-11 and 14 have been amended as follows:

9. (Amended) Polymer blends according to [one of claims 1 to 8,] Claim 1 characterised in that they contain polyethylene naphthalate and/or polybutylene naphthalate as the polyalkylene naphthalate.

10. (Amended) Polymer blends according to [one of claims 1 to 9,] Claim 1 characterised in that the grafting backbone of the graft polymer B is selected from among at least one rubber from the group of diene rubbers, EP(D)M rubbers, acrylate, polyurethane, silicone, chloroprene and ethylene/vinyl acetate rubbers.

11. (Amended) Polymer blends according to [one of claims 1 to 10,] Claim 1 characterised in that they contain at least one additive from the group of flame retardants, stabilisers, pigments, mould release agents, flow auxiliaries and/or antistatic agents.

14. (Amended) Mouldings, in particular casing components, cladding sheets and components for the automotive sector, characterised in that they are produced using polymer blends according to [one of claims 1 to 12] Claim 1.

Claims 15-26 are new and have been added.

Polymer blends containing modified polyesters

The present invention relates to polymer blends containing modified polyesters, in particular having improved optical properties and to the use thereof.

5

EP-A 0603664 describes, for example, polymer blends which consist of polycarbonates and ABS polymers. Further examples of polymer blends containing polycarbonates may be found in JP-A10245481 and EP-A 846729.

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Polycarbonates combined with graft polymers are furthermore described in EP-A 0785234.

15

It is also known to use polymer blends containing polyethylene terephthalates and polyethylene naphthalates. The principal areas of application are the production of plastics bottles having improved properties. This subject is addressed, for example, in the following review articles:

20

- E. Nunes, J. Agnelli, R. Rossi: *Brazil. Polim. Tecnol.* 8 (1998) 55-67
- M. Xanthos, H. Warth, S. Fakirov (ed.), *Transreactions in Condensation Polymers*, chapter 10, Wiley, 1999.

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WO 9824844 furthermore describes the control of transesterification in polyethylene terephthalate/polyethylene naphthalate blends. The UV properties of bottles are furthermore described in JP-A 09302205.

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Optical properties, in particular natural colour tone and colour effects, require improvement, especially in visible components.

The object of the present invention is accordingly to provide polymer blends which exhibit improved colour, improved natural colour tone (lighter natural colour tone) and improved processing behaviour, for example when producing thin-walled parts.

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Donna J. Veatch

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This object is achieved according to the invention by polymer blends containing a component selected from the group of poly(ester)carbonate A, graft polymer B or mixtures thereof, polyalkylene naphthalate C optionally together with a further component D selected from among vinyl (co)polymer D1, polyalkylene terephthalate D2 or mixtures thereof, wherein mixtures of polycarbonate, polyalkylene naphthalate and optionally polyalkylene terephthalate contain no tetrafluoroethylene polymer.

Preferred polymer blends according to the invention are in particular those containing:

1. polycarbonate, polyalkylene terephthalate, preferably polybutylene terephthalate and polyalkylene naphthalate,
2. polycarbonate, graft polymer and polyalkylene naphthalate,
3. graft polymer and polyalkylene naphthalate,
4. graft polymer, polyalkylene terephthalate and polyalkylene naphthalate or
5. polycarbonate and polyalkylene naphthalate, with the exception of tetrafluoroethylene polymer.

The graft polymers may be replaced entirely or in part by vinyl (co)polymers.

The stated polymer blends preferably contain 0.2 to 99 parts by weight of polyalkylene naphthalate. Particularly preferably 0.4 to 85 parts by weight, very particularly preferably 0.6 to 75 parts by weight are polyalkylene naphthalate. The polymer blends may contain from 1 to 99.8 parts by weight of polycarbonate A, graft polymer B or mixtures thereof. 15 to 99.6 parts by weight are preferred, 25 to 99.4 parts by weight being very particularly preferred.

The polymer blends may contain up to 85 parts by weight of vinyl (co)polymer and polyalkylene terephthalate as well as mixtures thereof. 3 to 80 parts by weight are preferred, in particular 5 to 75 parts by weight. The sum of components A to D used is 100 parts by weight.

5

The following quantities are preferred for group 1:

10	polycarbonate	5-98 parts by weight, particularly preferably
		10-95 parts by weight, very particularly preferably 15-80 parts by weight;
15	polyalkylene terephthalate	0-80 parts by weight, particularly preferably 5-75 parts by weight, very particularly preferably 15-75 parts by weight, most preferably 20-70 parts by weight;
20	polyalkylene naphthalate	1-80 parts by weight, particularly preferably 2-70 parts by weight.
25	In those cases in which the polycarbonate/polyalkylene naphthalate mixtures contain >0 parts by weight of polyalkylene terephthalate, this latter is preferably present in quantities of 5 to 75 parts by weight.	

The following quantities are preferred for group 2 (parts by weight):

		particularly preferably	very particularly preferably
polycarbonate	5-98	10-95	20-90
graft polymer	1-80	3-60	5-40
polyalkylene naphthalate	0.2-80	0.4-60	1-40
vinyl (co)polymer	0-60	1-40	2-30

25

The following quantities are preferred for group 3 (parts by weight):

		particularly preferably	very particularly preferably	most preferably
graft polymer	1-80	3-60	5-40	
polyalkylene	0.2-80	0.4-60	1-40	
naphthalate				
vinyl(co)polymer/ polyalkylene terephthalate	0-95	5-90	10-85	40-80

The present invention furthermore also relates to the use of the polymer blends for the production of mouldings.

5

Component A

Component A aromatic polycarbonates and/or aromatic polyesterarbonates which are suitable according to the invention are known from the literature or may be produced using processes known from the literature (see with regard to the production of aromatic polycarbonates, for example, Schnell *Chemistry & Physics of Polycarbonates*, Interscience Publishers, 1964 and DE-A 1 495 626, DE-A 2 232 877, DE-A 2 703 376, DE-A 2 714 544, DE-A 3 000 610, DE-A 3 832 396; with regard to the production of aromatic polyesterarbonates, for example, DE-A 3 077 934).

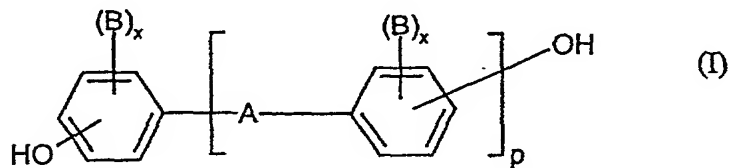
15

Aromatic polycarbonates are produced, for example, by reacting diphenols with carbonic acid halides, preferably phosgene, and/or with aromatic dicarboxylic acid dihalides, preferably benzenedicarboxylic acid dihalides, using the phase interface process, optionally using chain terminators, for example monophenols, and optionally using trifunctional or greater than trifunctional branching agents, for example triphenols or tetraphenols.

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2052ED*14E168001

Diphenols for the production of the aromatic polycarbonates and/or aromatic polyestercarbonates are preferably those of the formula (I)

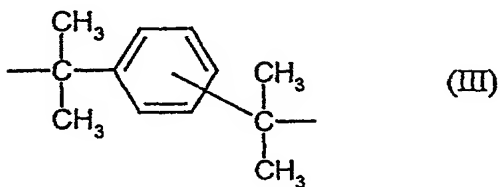
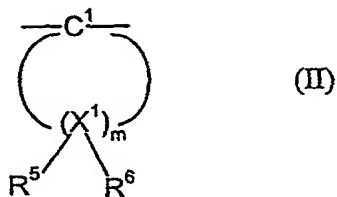


5 wherein

A is a single bond, C₁-C₅ alkylene, C₂-C₅ alkylidene, C₅-C₆ cycloalkylidene, -O-, -SO-, -CO-, -S-, -SO₂-, C₆-C₁₂ arylene, onto which further aromatic rings optionally containing heteroatoms may be fused,

10

or a residue of the formula (II) or (III)



15 B is in each case hydrogen, C₁-C₁₂ alkyl, preferably methyl, halogen, preferably chlorine and/or bromine,

x is mutually independently 0, 1 or 2,

p is 1 or 0 and

R⁵ and R⁶ individually selectably for each X¹ are mutually independently hydrogen or C₁-C₆ alkyl, preferably hydrogen, methyl or ethyl,

5

X¹ means carbon and

m means an integer from 4 to 7, preferably 4 or 5, providing that R⁵ and R⁶ are simultaneously alkyl on at least one atom X¹.

10

Preferred diphenols are hydroquinone, resorcinol, dihydroxydiphenols, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-C₁-C₅-alkanes, bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-C₅-C₆-cycloalkanes, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) ethers, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) sulfoxides, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) ketones, bis-(hydroxyphenyl) sulfones and α,α -bis-(hydroxyphenyl)diisopropylbenzenes together with the ring-brominated and/or ring-chlorinated derivatives thereof.

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Particularly preferred diphenols are 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl, bisphenol A, 2,4-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylbutane, 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexane, 1,1-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane, 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl sulfide, 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl sulfone and the di- and tetrabrominated or chlorinated derivatives thereof, such as for example 2,2-bis-(3-chloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis-(3,5-dichloro-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane or 2,2-bis-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane.

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2,2-Bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propane (bisphenol A) is particularly preferred.

The diphenols may be used individually or as any desired mixtures.

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The diphenols are known from the literature or may be obtained using processes known from the literature.

Suitable chain terminators for the production of the thermoplastic, aromatic polycarbonates are, for example, not only phenol, p-chlorophenol, p-tert.-butylphenol or 2,4,6-tribromophenol, but also long-chain alkylphenols, such as 4-(1,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol according to DE-OS 2 842 005 or monoalkylphenol or dialkylphenols having a total of 8 to 20 C atoms in the alkyl substituents, such as 3,5-di-tert.-butylphenol, p-isooctylphenol, p-tert.-octylphenol, p-dodecylphenol and 2-(3,5-dimethylheptyl)phenol and 4-(3,5-dimethylheptyl)phenol. The quantity of chain terminators to be used is in general between 0.5 mol% and 10 mol%, relative to the total number of moles of diphenols used in each case.

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The thermoplastic, aromatic polycarbonates have weight average molecular weights (M_w , measured, for example, by ultracentrifugation or light scattering) of 10000 to 200000, preferably of 20000 to 80000.

15

The thermoplastic, aromatic polycarbonates may be branched in known manner, namely preferably by incorporating 0.05 to 2.0 mol%, relative to the sum of diphenols used, of trifunctional or greater than trifunctional compounds, for example those having three and more phenolic groups.

20

Both homopolycarbonates and copolycarbonates are suitable. Component A copolycarbonates according to the invention may be produced by also using 1 to 25 wt.%, preferably 2.5 to 25 wt.% (relative to the total quantity of diphenols to be used) of polydiorganosiloxanes having hydroxyaryloxy end groups. These compounds are known (*c.f.* for example US patent 3 419 634) or may be produced using methods known from the literature. The production of copolycarbonates containing polydiorganosiloxane is described, for example, in DE-OS 3 334 782.

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Apart from the bisphenol A homopolycarbonates, preferred polycarbonates are the copolycarbonates of bisphenol A with up to 15 mol%, relative to the total number of moles of diphenols, of other diphenols stated as preferred or particularly preferred, in particular 2,2-bis-(3,5-dibromo-4-hydroxyphenyl)propane.

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205260-11E168007

Aromatic dicarboxylic acid dihalides for the production of aromatic polyester-carbonates are preferably the diacid dichlorides of isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, 4,4'-diphenyl ether dicarboxylic acid and 2,6-naphthalenedicarboxylic acid.

- 5 Mixtures of the diacid dichlorides of isophthalic acid and terephthalic acid in a ratio of between 1:20 and 20:1 are particularly preferred.

A carbonic acid halide, preferably phosgene, is used as a difunctional acid derivative in the production of polyestercarbonates.

10

Chain terminators which may be considered for the production of the aromatic polyestercarbonates include, apart from the above-stated monophenols, the chloroformates thereof and the acid chlorides of aromatic monocarboxylic acids, which may optionally be substituted by C₁-C₂₂ alkyl groups or by halogen atoms,
15 together with aliphatic C₂-C₂₂ monocarboxylic acid chlorides.

20

The quantity of chain terminators is in each case 0.1 to 10 mol%, relative, in the case of the phenolic chain terminators, to the number of moles of diphenols and, in the case of monocarboxylic acid chloride chain terminators, to the number of moles of dicarboxylic acid dichlorides.

The aromatic polyestercarbonates may also contain incorporated aromatic hydroxy-carboxylic acids.

- 25 The aromatic polyestercarbonates may be both linear and branched in known manner (*c.f.* in this connection also DE-A 2 940 024 and DE-A 3 007 934).

- 30 Branching agents which may be used are, for example, tri- or polyfunctional carboxylic acid chlorides, such as trimesic acid trichloride, cyanuric acid trichloride, 3,3',4,4'-benzophenonetetracarboxylic acid tetrachloride, 1,4,5,8-naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid tetrachloride or pyromellitic acid tetrachloride, in quantities of 0.01 to 1.0 mol% (relative to dicarboxylic acid dichlorides used) or tri- or polyfunctional

phenols, such as phloroglucinol, 4,6-dimethyl-2,4,6-tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)heptene, 2,4,4-dimethyl-2,4,6-tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)heptane, 1,3,5-tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-benzene, 1,1,1-tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethane, tri-(4-hydroxyphenyl)phenylmethane, 2,2-bis-[4,4-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexyl]propane, 2,4-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-
 5 isopropyl)phenol, tetra-(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane, 2,6-bis-(2-hydroxy-5-methylbenzyl)4-methylphenol, 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-(2,4-dihydroxyphenyl)propane, tetra-(4-[4-hydroxyphenylisopropyl]phenoxy)methane, 1,4-bis-[4,4'-dihydroxytriphenyl)methyl]benzene, in quantities of 0.01 to 1.0 mol%, relative to diphenols used. Phenolic branching agents may be introduced initially
 10 with the diphenols, while acid chloride branching agents may be introduced together with the acid dichlorides.

The proportion of carbonate structural units in the thermoplastic, aromatic polyester-carbonates may be varied at will. The proportion of carbonate groups is preferably
 15 up to 100 mol%, in particular up to 80 mol%, particularly preferably up to 50 mol%, relative to the sum of ester groups and carbonate groups. Both the ester and carbonate fractions of the aromatic polyestercarbonates may be present as blocks or randomly distributed in the polycondensation product.

20 The relative solution viscosity (η_{rel}) of the aromatic polycarbonates and aromatic polyestercarbonates is in the range from 1.18 to 1.4, preferably from 1.22 to 1.3 (measured on solutions of 0.5 g of polycarbonate or polyestercarbonate in 100 ml of methylene chloride solution at 25°C).

25 The thermoplastic, aromatic polycarbonates and polyestercarbonates may be used alone or in any desired mixture with each other.

Component B

30 The rubber-modified graft polymer B comprises a random (co)polymer of monomers according to B.1.1 and/or B.1.2, together with a rubber B.2 grafted with the random (co)polymer of B.1.1 and/or B.1.2, wherein B is produced in known

manner using a bulk or solution or bulk/suspension polymerisation process, as described for example in US-A-3 243 481, US-A-3 509 237, US-A-3 660 535, US-A-4 221 833 and US-A-4 239 863.

- 5 Examples of monomers B.1.1 are styrene, α -methylstyrene, halo- or alkyl-ring-substituted styrenes such as p-methylstyrene, p-chlorostyrene, (meth)acrylic acid C₁-C₈ alkyl esters such as methyl methacrylate, n-butyl acrylate and t-butyl acrylate. Examples of monomers B.1.2 are unsaturated nitriles such as acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, (meth)acrylic acid C₁-C₈ alkyl esters such as methyl methacrylate,
10 n-butyl acrylate, t-butyl acrylate, derivatives (such as anhydrides and imides) of unsaturated carboxylic acids such as maleic anhydride and N-phenylmaleimide or mixtures thereof.

- Preferred monomers B.1.1 are styrene, α -methylstyrene and/or methyl methacrylate,
15 preferred monomers B.1.2 are acrylonitrile, maleic anhydride and/or methyl methacrylate.

Particularly preferred monomers are B.1.1 styrene and B.1.2 acrylonitrile.

- 20 Rubbers B.2 suitable for the rubber-modified graft polymers B are, for example, diene rubbers, EP(D)M rubbers, *i.e.* those based on ethylene/propylene and optionally diene, acrylate, polyurethane, silicone, chloroprene and ethylene/vinyl acetate rubbers.

- 25 Preferred rubbers B.2 are diene rubbers (for example based on butadiene, isoprene *etc.*) or mixtures of diene rubbers or copolymers of diene rubbers or the mixtures thereof with further copolymerisable monomers (for example according to B.1.1 and B.1.2), providing that the glass transition temperature of component B.2 is below 10°C, preferably below -10°C. Pure polybutadiene rubber is particularly preferred.

30

Component B may, if necessary and if the rubber properties of component B.2 are not consequently impaired, additionally also contain small quantities, conventionally

less than 5 wt.%, preferably less than 2 wt.%, relative to B.2, of ethylenically unsaturated monomers having a crosslinking action. Examples of such monomers having a crosslinking action are alkylenediol di(meth)acrylates, polyester di(meth)acrylates, divinylbenzene, trivinylbenzene, triallyl cyanurate, allyl
5 (meth)acrylate, diallyl maleate and diallyl fumarate.

The rubber-modified graft polymer B is obtained by graft polymerising 50 to 99, preferably 65 to 98, particularly preferably 75 to 95 parts by weight of a mixture of 50 to 99, preferably of 60 to 95 parts by weight of monomers according to B.1.1 and
10 1 to 50, preferably 5 to 40 parts by weight of monomers according to B.1.2 in the presence of 1 to 50, preferably 2 to 35, particularly preferably 5 to 25 parts by weight of the rubber component B.2, wherein the graft polymerisation is performed using a bulk or solution or bulk/suspension polymerisation process.

15 When producing the rubber-modified graft polymers B, it is essential that, before the graft polymerisation, the rubber component B.2 is present in dissolved form in the mixture of monomers B.1.1 and/or B.1.2. Rubber component B.2 may accordingly neither be so highly crosslinked that dissolution in B.1.1 and/or B.1.2 is impossible, nor may B.2 already be present in the form of discrete particles at the beginning of
20 the graft polymerisation. The particle morphology and increasing crosslinking of B.2 important to the product properties of B is only subsequently formed during the course of the graft polymerisation (*c.f.* in this connection, for example, Ullmann, *Encyclopädie der technischen Chemie*, volume 19, pp. 284 *et seq.*, 4th edition 1980).

25 A proportion of the random copolymer of B.1.1 and B.1.2 is conventionally present in the polymer B grafted onto or into the rubber B.2, wherein this graft copolymer forms discrete particles in the polymer B. The proportion of the grafted copolymer of B.1.1 and B.1.2 in the total copolymer of B.1.1 and B.1.2, *i.e.* the grafting yield (= weight ratio of the actually grafted graft monomers to the total quantity of graft
30 monomers used x 100, stated in %) should here be 2 to 40%, preferably 3 to 30%, particularly preferably 4 to 20%.

The average particle diameter of the resultant grafted rubber particles (determined by counting on electron micrographs) is in the range from 0.5 to 5 μm , preferably from 0.8 to 2.5 μm .

5 Apart from the graft polymers produced by bulk polymerisation, the moulding compositions according to the invention may also contain graft polymer produced by emulsion polymerisation. The description of the graft polymers preferably corresponds to that of those produced by bulk polymerisation, but they are produced by emulsion polymerisation.

10

The average particle diameter (d_{50} value) of the grafting backbone in the emulsion graft polymer is generally 0.05 to 5 μm , preferably 0.10 to 0.5 μm , particularly preferably 0.20 to 0.40 μm . The gel content of the grafting backbone is at least 30 wt.%, preferably at least 40 wt.%.

15

The ABS graft polymer is a particularly preferred "emulsion graft polymer".

The weight ratio of graft polymer produced by bulk polymerisation according to component B of the present invention to the graft polymer produced by emulsion polymerisation is 100:0 to 50:50, preferably 80:20 to 60:40.

20

Component C

25 Polyalkylene naphthalates are used as component C (*c.f.* for example EP-A 0846729). This component comprises a polyester, the properties of which are similar to those of polyalkylene terephthalates.

30 The component C polyalkylene naphthalates may be both homo- and copolymers. The component C polyalkylene naphthalates are reaction products of optionally substituted naphthalenedicarboxylic acid or the reactive derivatives thereof, such as dimethyl esters or anhydrides, with aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or araliphatic diols, together with mixtures of these reaction products. Examples of substituents on the

naphthalenedicarboxylic acid are alkyl groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkylaryl groups and halogens.

5 Apart from naphthalenedicarboxylic acid, the polyalkylene naphthalates may contain up to 98 mol%, preferably up to 70 mol% of residues of other aromatic or cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic acids having 8 to 14 C atoms or aliphatic dicarboxylic acids having 4 to 12 carbon atoms, such as for example residues of phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, 4,4'-diphenyldicarboxylic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, sebacic acid, azelaic acid, cyclohexanediadicetic acid.

10

Apart from ethylene glycol or 1,4-butanediol residues, the preferred polyalkylene naphthalates may contain up to 20 mol%, preferably up to 10 mol%, of other aliphatic diols having 2 to 12 C atoms or cycloaliphatic diols having 6 to 21 C atoms, for example ethanediol, butanediol, 1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, neopentyl glycol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 3-ethyl-2,4-pentanediol, 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol, 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2,5-hexanediol, 1,4-di-(β -hydroxyethoxy)benzene, 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)propane, 2,4-dihydroxy-1,1,3,3-tetramethylcyclobutane, 2,2-bis-(4- β -hydroxyethoxyphenyl)propane and 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxypropoxyphenyl)propane (DE-A 2 407 674, 2 407 776, 2 715 932).

20

The polyalkylene naphthalates may be branched by incorporating relatively small quantities of tri- or tetrahydric alcohols or tri- or tetrabasic carboxylic acids, for example according to DE-A 1 900 270 and US-A 3 692 744. Examples of preferred branching agents are trimesic acid, trimellitic acid, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane and pentaerythritol.

25

Particularly preferred polyalkylene naphthalates are those which have been produced solely from naphthalenedicarboxylic acid and the reactive derivatives thereof (for example the dialkyl esters thereof) and ethylene glycol and/or 1,4-butanediol, and mixtures of these polyalkylene naphthalates.

30

Mixtures of polyalkylene naphthalates contain 1 to 50 wt.%, preferably 1 to 30 wt.%, of polyethylene naphthalate and 50 to 99 wt.%, preferably 70 to 99 wt.%, of polybutylene naphthalate.

5

Preferably used polyalkylene naphthalates generally have an intrinsic viscosity of 0.4 to 1.5 dl/g, preferably of 0.5 to 1.2 dl/g, measured in phenol/o-dichlorobenzene (1:1 parts by weight) at 25°C in an Ubbelohde viscosimeter.

10

The polyalkylene naphthalates may be produced using known methods.

Component D1

15

Component D1 vinyl (co)polymers usable according to the invention are those prepared from at least one monomer from the series: styrene, α -methylstyrene and/or ring-substituted styrenes, C₁-C₈ alkyl methacrylate, C₁-C₈ alkyl acrylate (D.1.1) with at least one monomer from the series: acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, C₁-C₈ alkyl methacrylate, C₁-C₈ alkyl acrylate, maleic anhydride and/or N-substituted maleimides (D.1.2).

20

C₁-C₈ alkyl acrylates or C₁-C₈ alkyl methacrylates are esters of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid respectively and monohydric alcohols having 1 to 8 C atoms. Methacrylic acid methyl, ethyl and propyl esters are particularly preferred. Methyl methacrylate is stated as a particularly preferred methacrylic acid ester.

25

Thermoplastic (co)polymers having a composition according to component D1 may be obtained as a secondary product during graft polymerisation in order to produce component B, in particular if large quantities of monomers are grafted onto small quantities of rubber. The quantity of (co)polymer D1 to be used according to the invention does not include these secondary products of graft polymerisation.

30

Component D1 (co)polymers are resinous, thermoplastic and rubber-free.

The thermoplastic (co)polymers D1 contain 50 to 99, preferably 60 to 95 parts by weight of D.1.1 and 50 to 2, preferably 40 to 5 parts by weight of D.1.2.

- 5 Particularly preferred (co)polymers D1 are those prepared from styrene with acrylonitrile and optionally with methyl methacrylate, from α -methylstyrene with acrylonitrile and optionally with methyl methacrylate or from styrene and α -methylstyrene with acrylonitrile and optionally with methyl methacrylate.

The component D1 styrene/acrylonitrile copolymers are known and may be produced by free-radical polymerisation, in particular by emulsion, suspension, solution or bulk polymerisation. The component D1 copolymers preferably have molecular weights \overline{M}_w (weight average, determined by light scattering or sedimentation) of between 15000 and 200000.

10 Further particularly preferred copolymers D1 according to the invention are random copolymers synthesised from styrene and maleic anhydride, which may be produced from the corresponding monomers by continuous bulk or solution polymerisation with incomplete conversion.

15 The proportions of the two components of the random styrene/maleic anhydride copolymers suitable according to the invention may be varied within broad limits. The preferred content of maleic anhydride is 5 to 25 wt.%.

The molecular weights (number average \overline{M}_n) of the component B random styrene/maleic anhydride copolymers suitable according to the invention may vary over a wide range. The range from 60000 to 200000 is preferred. A preferred intrinsic viscosity for these products is from 0.3 to 0.9 (measured in dimethylformamide at 25°C; *c.f.* in this connection Hoffmann, Krömer, Kuhn, *Polymeranalytik I*, Stuttgart 1977, pp. 316 *et seq.*).

Instead of styrene, the vinyl (co)polymers D1 may also contain ring-substituted styrenes such as p-methylstyrene, vinyltoluene, 2,4-dimethylstyrene and other substituted styrenes such as α -methylstyrene, which may optionally be substituted.

5 Component D2

Component D2 polyalkylene terephthalates are reaction products prepared from aromatic dicarboxylic acids or the reactive derivatives thereof, such as dimethyl esters or anhydrides, and aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or araliphatic diols, together with
10 mixtures of these reaction products.

Preferred polyalkylene terephthalates contain at least 80 wt.%, preferably at least 90 wt.%, relative to the dicarboxylic acid component, of terephthalic acid residues and at least 80 wt.%, preferably at least 90 wt.%, relative to the diol component, of
15 ethylene glycol and/or 1,4-butanediol residues.

Preferred polyalkylene terephthalates may contain, apart from terephthalic acid residues, up to 20 mol%, preferably up to 10 mol%, of residues of other aromatic or cycloaliphatic dicarboxylic acids having 8 to 14 C atoms or aliphatic dicarboxylic
20 acids having 4 to 12 C atoms, such as for example residues of phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, 4,4'-diphenyldicarboxylic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, sebacic acid, azelaic acid, cyclohexanediacetic acid.

Preferred polyalkylene terephthalates may contain, apart from ethylene glycol or
25 1,4-butanediol residues, up to 20 mol%, preferably up to 10 mol%, of other aliphatic diols having 3 to 12 C atoms or cycloaliphatic diols having 6 to 21 C atoms, for example residues of 1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, neopentyl glycol, 1,5-pentanediol, 1,6-hexanediol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 3-ethyl-2,4-pentanediol, 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol,
30 2,2-diethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2,5-hexanediol, 1,4-di-(β -hydroxyethoxy)benzene, 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxycyclohexyl)propane, 2,4-dihydroxy-

1,1,3,3-tetramethylcyclobutane, 2,2-bis-(4- β -hydroxyethoxyphenyl)propane and 2,2-bis-(4-hydroxypropoxyphenyl)propane (DE-A 2 407 674, 2 407 776, 2 715 932).

5 The polyalkylene terephthalates may be branched by incorporating relatively small quantities of tri- or tetrahydric alcohols or tri- or tetrabasic carboxylic acids, for example according to DE-A 1 900 270 and US-PS 3 692 744. Examples of preferred branching agents are trimesic acid, trimellitic acid, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane and pentaerythritol.

10 Particularly preferred polyalkylene terephthalates are those which have been produced solely from terephthalic acid and the reactive derivatives thereof (for example the dialkyl esters thereof) and ethylene glycol and/or 1,4-butanediol, and mixtures of these polyalkylene terephthalates.

15 Mixtures of polyalkylene terephthalates contain 1 to 50 wt.%, preferably 1 to 30 wt.%, of polyethylene terephthalate and 50 to 99 wt.%, preferably 70 to 99 wt.%, of polybutylene terephthalate.

20 Preferably used polyalkylene terephthalates generally have an intrinsic viscosity of 0.4 to 1.5 dl/g, preferably of 0.5 to 1.2 dl/g, measured in phenol/o-dichlorobenzene (1:1 parts by weight) at 25°C in an Ubbelohde viscosimeter.

25 The polyalkylene terephthalates may be produced using known methods (*c.f.* for example *Kunststoff-Handbuch*, volume VIII, pp. 695 *et seq.*, Carl-Hanser-Verlag, Munich 1973).

Additives

30 The polymer blends according to the invention may contain conventional additives, such as flame retardants, antidripping agents, ultra-finely divided inorganic compounds, lubricants and mould release agents, nucleating agents, antistatic agents, stabilisers, fillers and reinforcing materials, together with dyes and pigments.

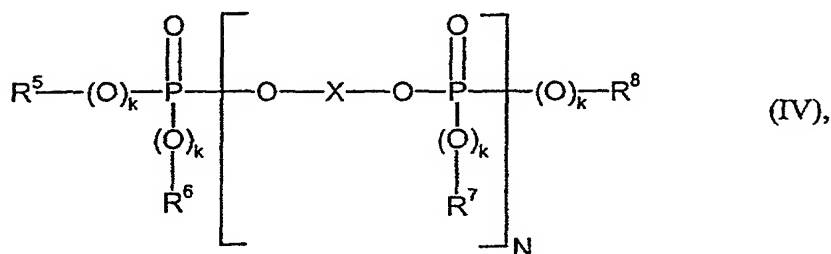
The polymer blends according to the invention may in general contain 0.01 to 20 wt.%, relative to total weight, of flame retardants. Flame retardants which may be mentioned by way of example are organic halogen compounds such as decabromo-

5 bisphenyl ether, tetrabromobisphenol, inorganic halogen compounds such as ammonium bromide, nitrogen compounds, such as melamine, melamine/formaldehyde resins, inorganic hydroxide compounds such as Mg hydroxide, Al hydroxide, inorganic compounds such as aluminium oxides, titanium dioxides, antimony oxides, barium metaborate, hydroxoantimonate, zirconium oxide, zirconium

10 hydroxide, molybdenum oxide, ammonium molybdate, tin borate, ammonium borate, barium metaborate and tin oxide together with siloxane compounds.

Phosphorus compounds, as they are described in EP-A 0363608, EP-A 0345522 or EP-A 0640655, may furthermore be used as flame retardant compounds.

Such phosphorus compounds are, for example, phosphorus compounds of the formula (IV)



in which

R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 mutually independently each mean C_1 - C_8 alkyl, optionally halogenated, C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{30} aryl or C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl each optionally substituted by alkyl, preferably C_1 - C_4 alkyl, and/or halogen, preferably chlorine, bromine.

R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ preferably mutually independently denote C₁-C₄ alkyl, phenyl, naphthyl or phenyl-C₁-C₄-alkyl. The aromatic groups R⁵, R⁶, R⁷ and R⁸ may in turn be substituted with halogen and/or alkyl groups, preferably chlorine, bromine and/or C₁-C₄ alkyl. Particularly preferred aryl residues are cresyl, phenyl, xylenyl, propyl-phenyl or butylphenyl, together with the corresponding brominated and chlorinated derivatives thereof.

X in the formula (IV) means a mono- or polycyclic aromatic residue having 6 to 30 C atoms. This is derived from diphenols, such as for example diphenylphenol, bisphenol A, resorcinol or hydroquinone or the chlorinated or brominated derivatives thereof.

k in the formula (IV) may, mutually independently, be 0 or 1; n is preferably equal to 1.

N denotes values from 0 to 30, preferably 0 or an average value of 0.3 to 20, particularly preferably of 0.5 to 10, in particular 0.5 to 6.

Mixtures of phosphorus compounds of the formula (IV) preferably contain 10 to 90 wt.%, preferably 12 to 40 wt.%, of at least one monophosphorus compound of the formula (IV) and at least one oligomeric phosphorus compound or a mixture of oligomeric phosphorus compounds in quantities of 10 to 90 wt.%, preferably of 60 to 88 wt.%, relative to the total quantity of phosphorus compounds.

Monophosphorus compounds of the formula (IV) are in particular tributyl phosphate, tris-(2-chloroethyl) phosphate, tris-(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate, triphenyl phosphate, tricresyl phosphate, diphenylcresyl phosphate, diphenyloctyl phosphate, diphenyl-2-ethylcresyl phosphate, tri-(isopropylphenyl) phosphate, halo-substituted aryl phosphates, methylphosphonic acid dimethyl ester, methylphosphonic acid diphenyl ester, phenylphosphonic acid diethyl ester, triphenylphosphine oxide or tricresylphosphine oxide.

The mixtures of monomeric and oligomeric phosphorus compounds of the formula (IV) have average N values of 0.3 to 20, preferably of 0.5 to 10, in particular of 0.5 to 6.

- 5 The phosphorus compounds according to the formula (IV) are known (c.f. for example EP-A 0363608, EP-A 0640655, EP-A 0542522) or may be produced in an analogous manner using known methods (for example *Ullmanns Enzyklopädie der technischen Chemie*, volume 18, pp. 301 *et seq.* 1979; Houben-Weyl, *Methoden der organischen Chemie*, volume 12/1, p. 43; *Beilstein* volume 6, page 177).

10

- The polymer blends according to the invention may optionally contain flame retardants differing from compounds of the formula (IV) in a quantity of up to 20 parts by weight. Flame retardants having a synergistic action are preferred. Further flame retardants which may be mentioned by way of example are organic halogen compounds such as decabromobisphenyl ether, tetrabromobisphenol, inorganic halogen compounds such as ammonium bromide, nitrogen compounds, such as melamine, melamine/formaldehyde resins or siloxane compounds. The polymer blends according to the invention may optionally contain inorganic substances other than the inorganic compounds, such as for example inorganic hydroxide compounds, such as Mg hydroxide, Al hydroxide, inorganic compounds such as aluminium oxide, antimony oxide, barium metaborate, hydroxoantimonate, zirconium oxide, zirconium hydroxide, molybdenum oxide, ammonium molybdate, zinc borate, ammonium borate, barium metaborate and tin oxide.

- 25 The thermoplastic polymer blends according to the invention may furthermore contain ultra-finely divided inorganic compounds which have a favourable influence upon the flame retardant properties of the polymer blends according to the invention. These inorganic compounds comprise compounds of one or more metals of main groups 1 to 5 or of subgroups 1 to 8 of the periodic system, preferably of main groups 2 to 5 or of subgroups 4 to 8, particularly preferably of main groups 3 to 5 or of subgroups 4 to 8, with the elements oxygen, sulfur, boron, phosphorus, carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and/or silicon.

30

Preferred compounds are, for example, oxides, hydroxides, hydrated oxides, sulfates, sulfites, sulfides, carbonates, carbides, nitrates, nitrites, nitrides, borates, silicates, phosphates, hydrides, phosphites or phosphonates.

5

Preferred ultra-finely divided inorganic compounds are, for example, TiN, TiO₂, SnO₂, WC, ZnO, Al₂O₃, AlO(OH), ZrO₂, Sb₂O₃, SiO₂, iron oxides, NaSO₄, BaSO₄, vanadium oxides, zinc borate, silicates such as Al silicates, Mg silicates, one-, two-, three-dimensional silicates, mixtures and doped compounds may also be used. These nanoscalar particles may furthermore be surface-modified with organic molecules in order to achieve better compatibility with the polymers. Hydrophobic or hydrophilic surfaces may be produced in this manner.

10

15

Average particle diameters are less than or equal to 200 nm, preferably less than or equal to 150 nm, in particular 1 to 100 nm.

Particle size and particle diameter always mean the average particle diameter d_{50} determined by ultracentrifuge measurements according to W. Scholtan *et al.*, *Kolloid-Z. und Z. Polymere* 250 (1972), pp. 782-796.

20

The inorganic compounds may be present as powders, pastes, sols, dispersions or suspensions. Powders may be obtained by precipitation from dispersions, sols or suspensions.

25

The powders may be incorporated into the thermoplastics using conventional methods, for example by direct kneading or extruding the constituents of the moulding composition and the ultra-finely divided inorganic powders. Preferred methods comprise the production of a masterbatch, for example in flame retardant additives, other additives, monomers, solvents, in component A or coprecipitation of dispersions of component B or C with dispersions, suspensions, pastes or sols of the ultra-finely divided inorganic materials.

30

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The thermoplastic polymer blends may contain inorganic fillers and reinforcing materials such as glass fibres, optionally chopped or ground, glass beads, glass spheres, lamellar reinforcing material, such as kaolin, talc, mica, silicates, quartz, talcum, titanium dioxide, wollastonite, mica, carbon fibres or the mixture thereof.

- 5 Chopped or ground glass fibres are preferably used as the reinforcing material. Preferred fillers, which may also have a reinforcing action, are glass spheres, mica, silicates, quartz, talcum, titanium dioxide, wollastonite.

- 10 The filled or reinforced polymer blends may contain up to 60, preferably 10 to 40 wt.%, relative to the filled or reinforced moulding composition, of fillers and/or reinforcing materials.

- 15 Fluorinated polyolefins may furthermore be used. The fluorinated polyolefins are of a high molecular weight and have glass transition temperatures of above -30°C , in general of above 100°C , fluorine contents, preferably of 65 to 76, in particular of 70 to 76 wt.%, average particle diameters d_{50} of 0.05 to 1000 μm , preferably of 0.08 to 20 μm . The fluorinated polyolefins E generally have a density of 1.2 to 2.3 g/cm^3 .

- 20 Preferred fluorinated polyolefins are polytetrafluoroethylene, polyvinylidene fluoride, tetrafluoroethylene/hexafluoropropylene and ethylene/tetrafluoroethylene copolymers.

The fluorinated polyolefins are known (*c.f.* EP-A 0640655).

- 25 According to the invention, the fluorinated polyolefins E are used in the form of special preparations:

- 30 as a coagulated mixture with at least one of components A to C, wherein the fluorinated polyolefin E or polyolefin mixture is mixed as an emulsion with at least one emulsion of components A to C and then coagulated

or

as a precompound with at least one of components A to C, wherein the fluorinated polyolefins E are mixed as a powder with a powder or pellets of at least one of components A to C and melt-compounded, generally at temperatures of 208°C to 330°C, in conventional apparatus such as internal kneaders, extruders or twin screw extruders.

Suitable tetrafluoroethylene polymer emulsions are conventional commercial products and are offered for sale, for example, by the company DuPont as Teflon® 30 N.

The invention also includes a process for the production of the polymer blends.

The polymer blends according to the invention containing components A to E are produced by mixing the individual constituents in known manner and melt-compounding or melt-extruding them at temperatures of 200°C to 300°C in conventional apparatus such as internal kneaders, extruders or twin screw extruders, wherein the fluorinated polyolefins are preferably used in the form of the above-stated coagulated mixture.

In known manner, the individual constituents may be mixed both in succession and simultaneously, in particular both at approx. 20°C (room temperature) and at elevated temperature.

The polymer blends of the present invention may be used for the production of mouldings of any kind. Mouldings may, in particular, be produced by injection moulding. Examples of mouldings which may be produced are: casing components of any kind, for example for domestic appliances, such as juice extractors, coffee makers, food mixers, for office equipment, such as computers, printers, monitors or cladding sheets for the building sector and components for the automotive sector. They are also used in electrical engineering applications as they have very good electrical properties.

5 The polymer blends are particularly suitable for the production of thin-walled mouldings (for example data processing casing components), where the plastics are subjected to particularly severe requirements with regard to notched impact strength and stress cracking resistance.

Another processing method is the production of mouldings by blow moulding or thermoforming from previously produced sheets or films.

10

The invention is illustrated in greater detail below by some Examples.

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1. Definition of the substances used

Component	Description
A1	Linear bisphenol A based polycarbonate having a relative solution viscosity of 1.26 measured in CH ₂ Cl ₂ as solvent at 25°C and at a concentration of 0.5 g/100 ml
A2	Linear bisphenol A based polycarbonate having a relative solution viscosity of 1.32 measured in CH ₂ Cl ₂ as solvent at 25°C and at a concentration of 0.5 g/100 ml
B1	Graft polymer of 40 parts by weight of a copolymer of styrene and acrylonitrile in a 73:27 ratio onto 60 parts by weight of a particulate, crosslinked polybutadiene rubber (average particle diameter $d_{50} = 0.28 \mu\text{m}$), produced by emulsion polymerisation
B2	Graft polymer of 50 parts by weight of a copolymer of styrene and acrylonitrile in a 72:28 ratio onto 50 parts by weight of a 1:1 ratio mixture of a) a particulate, crosslinked polybutadiene rubber (average particle diameter $d_{50} = 0.4 \mu\text{m}$) and of b) a particulate, crosslinked polybutadiene rubber (average particle diameter $d_{50} = 0.1 \mu\text{m}$), produced by emulsion polymerisation
C1	Polyethylene naphthalate having a Vicat B120 (ISO 306) temperature of 118°C and a melt volume rate (ISO 1133 270°C, 5 kg) of 12.1 cm ³ /10 min
C2	Polyethylene naphthalate-co-terephthalate having a Vicat B120 (ISO 306) temperature of 114°C and a melt volume rate (ISO 1133 270°C, 5 kg) of 10.7 cm ³ /10 min
D1	Styrene/acrylonitrile copolymer having a styrene/acrylonitrile ratio of 72:28 and an intrinsic viscosity of 0.55 dl/g (measured in dimethyl-formamide at 20°C)
D2	Polybutylene terephthalate having a viscosity index J to DIN 53 728/3 of 140 cm ³ /g and a Vicat B120 (ISO 306) temperature of 170°C
E	Pentaerythritol tetrastearate

Tensile strength is determined to ISO 527.

Elongation at break is determined to ISO 527.

The melt volume rate is determined to ISO 1133.

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The natural colour tone is assessed visually. The degree of lightening (+, ++) of the Examples according to the invention is assessed on the basis of the Comparative Example as control (value "0").

10 2. Tables

Table 1: Moulding compositions and the properties thereof

	Comparison	Invention 1	Invention 2
A1 parts by weight, PC	70	65	65
B1 parts by weight, ABS	13	13	13
C1 parts by weight, PEN	-	5	-
C2 parts by weight, PENCO	-	-	5
D1 parts by weight, SAN	17	17	17
E parts by weight, PETS	0.5	0.5	0.5
Notched impact strength, Izod 23°C kJ/m ²	56	55	55
Critical temp. °C	<-30	<-30	<-30
Melt volume rate cm ³ /10 min	8.6	10.7	13.3
Tensile strength MPa	2180	2183	2187
Elongation at break %	88	122	123
Natural colour tone (visual assessment)	0	+	+

15 The moulding compositions according to the invention are distinguished by a favourable combination of properties comprising improved flow, mechanical properties and natural colour tone. Surprisingly, the natural colour tone is distinctly improved by the addition, relative to the prior art, of components C1 or C2, wherein in contrast with colouring pigments, mechanical properties are additionally improved. Flow, here stated as the melt volume rate, also increases.

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Table 2: Moulding compositions and properties thereof

	Comp.	Inv. 3	Inv. 4	Inv. 5	Inv. 6
A1 parts by weight, PC	60	60	60	60	60
B1 parts by weight, ABS	20	20	20	20	20
C1 parts by weight, PEN	-	20	10	-	-
C2 parts by weight, PENCO	-	-	-	20	10
D1 parts by weight, SAN	20	-	10	-	10
E parts by weight, PETS	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Notched impact strength (Izod 23°C) kJ/m ²	56	51	59	59	55
Critical temp. °C	<-30	<-30	<-30	<-30	<-30
Vicat temp. VSTB 120 ISO306 °C	122	130	127	125	128
Elongation at break %	115	115	117	116	117
Natural colour tone (visual assessment)	0	++	+	++	+

- 5 The moulding compositions according to the invention are distinguished by a favourable combination of mechanical and thermal properties and of natural colour tone. Surprisingly, the natural colour tone is distinctly improved by the addition, relative to the prior art, of components C1 or C2, while mechanical properties such as notched impact strength and elongation at break are maintained or improved. An increase in Vicat temperature, advantageous for many applications, may additionally be achieved.

Table 3: Moulding compositions and the properties thereof

	Comparison	Invention 7
B2, ABS parts by weight	30	30
D1, SAN parts by weight	70	70
C2, PEN parts by weight	-	2
E parts by weight	0.5	0.5
Notched impact strength Izod 23°C kJ/m ²	8	10
Melt volume rate cm ³ /10 min	26	25
Elongation at break %	17	17
Natural colour tone (visual assessment)	0	+

The moulding compositions according to the invention are distinguished by a favourable combination of properties comprising improved natural colour tone and flow or mechanical properties. Surprisingly, the natural colour tone is distinctly improved (+) by the addition, relative to the prior art, of components C1 or C2, while mechanical and rheological properties, such as notched impact strength and melt volume rate respectively, are maintained.

Table 4: Moulding compositions and the properties thereof

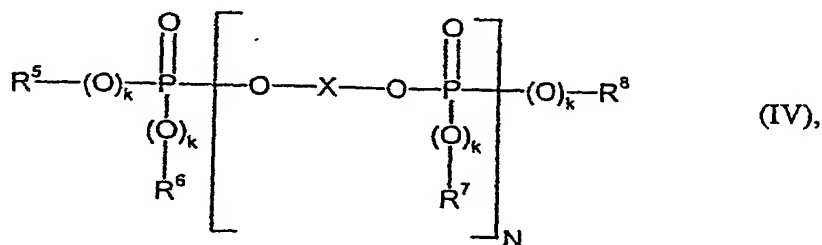
	Comparison	Inv. 8	Inv. 9
A2 parts by weight	40	40	40
D2 parts by weight	60	30	-
C1 parts by weight	-	30	60
E parts by weight	0.5	0.5	0.5
Notched impact strength Izod 23°C kJ/m ²	7	7	7
Elongation at break %	134	164	159
Pearlescent effect (visual assessment)	0	+	++

The moulding compositions according to the invention exhibit a very attractive pearlescent effect. Casings for mobile telephones could successfully be produced from the material with notched impact strength being retained and elongation at break being improved.

Patent Claims

1. Polymer blends containing a component selected from the group of poly(ester)carbonate A, graft polymer B or mixtures thereof, polyalkylene naphthalate C as the second component optionally together with a further component D selected from the group of vinyl (co)polymer D1, polyalkylene terephthalate D2 or mixtures thereof, wherein mixtures of polycarbonate, polyalkylene naphthalate and optionally polyalkylene terephthalate contain no tetrafluoroethylene polymer.
2. Polymer blends according to claim 1, characterised in that they contain from 0.2 to 99 parts by weight of polyalkylene naphthalate, wherein the sum of the parts by weight of components A + B + C + D is 100.
3. Polymer blends according to claim 1, characterised in that they contain from 0.4 to 85 parts by weight of polyalkylene naphthalate, wherein the sum of the parts by weight of components A + B + C + D is 100.
4. Polymer blends according to claim 1, characterised in that they contain from 0.6 to 75 parts by weight of polyalkylene naphthalate, wherein the sum of the parts by weight of components A + B + C + D is 100.
5. Polymer blends according to claim 1, characterised in that they contain polycarbonate, polyalkylene terephthalate and polyalkylene naphthalate.
6. Polymer blends according to claim 1, characterised in that they contain polycarbonate, graft polymer and polyalkylene naphthalate.
7. Polymer blends according to claim 1, characterised in that they contain graft polymer, polyalkylene naphthalate and optionally polyalkylene terephthalate.

8. Polymer blends according to claim 1, characterised in that they contain polycarbonate and polyalkylene naphthalate, with the exception of tetrafluoroethylene polymer.
- 5 9. Polymer blends according to one of claims 1 to 8, characterised in that they contain polyethylene naphthalate and/or polybutylene naphthalate as the polyalkylene naphthalate.
- 10 10. Polymer blends according to one of claims 1 to 9, characterised in that the grafting backbone of the graft polymer B is selected from among at least one rubber from the group of diene rubbers, EP(D)M rubbers, acrylate, polyurethane, silicone, chloroprene and ethylene/vinyl acetate rubbers.
- 15 11. Polymer blends according to one of claims 1 to 10, characterised in that they contain at least one additive from the group of flame retardants, stabilisers, pigments, mould release agents, flow auxiliaries and/or antistatic agents.
- 20 12. Polymer blends according to claim 11, characterised in that they contain phosphates according to the formula (IV) as flame retardant



in which

30 R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and R^8 mutually independently each mean C_1 - C_8 alkyl, optionally halogenated, C_5 - C_6 cycloalkyl, C_6 - C_{30} aryl or C_7 - C_{12} aralkyl each optionally substituted by alkyl and/or halogen,

X means a mono- or polycyclic aromatic residue having 6 to 30 C atoms.

k may, mutually independently, be 0 or 1 and

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N denotes values from 0 to 30.

13. Use of the polymer blends according to one of claims 1 to 11 for the production of mouldings.

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14. Mouldings, in particular casing components, cladding sheets and components for the automotive sector, characterised in that they are produced using polymer blends according to one of claims 1 to 12.

205313*ref.6807

Polymer blends containing modified polyesters

A b s t r a c t

The present invention relates to polymer blends containing a component selected from the group poly(ester)carbonates, graft polymers or mixtures thereof, polyalkylene naphthalate as the second component optionally together with a further component selected from the group of vinyl (co)polymers, polyalkylene terephthalates or mixtures thereof, wherein mixtures of polycarbonate, polyalkylene naphthalate and optionally polyalkylene terephthalate contain no tetrafluoroethylene polymer.

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As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name. I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

POLYMER BLENDS CONTAINING MODIFIED POLYESTERS

the specification of which is attached hereto,

or was filed on **September 15, 2000**

as a PCT Application Serial No. **PCT/EP00/09015**

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Prior Foreign Application(s), the priority(ies) of which is/are to be claimed:

199 46 323.9
(Number)

Germany
(Country)

September 28, 1999
(Month/Day/Year Filed)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose the material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status)
		(patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Le A 33 428-US

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RESIDENCE		CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS			
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